

ABSTRACT

A medical balloon catheter according to the present invention includes a balloon having a groove and/or a projection helically provided relative to the longitudinal axis of the balloon. By such a structure, even after inflating the balloon once, for example, when the balloon is pushed into or removed through a severely stenosed lesion having a diameter smaller than that of the deflated balloon, the balloon can be easily wound more tightly. Therefore, pushing resistance can be reduced.